

AN ANALYSIS OF SOME DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ONE- AND TWO-HANDED
INDUSTRIAL WORK

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A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty

of

Purdue University

by

Eric Ischinger Jr. [1921 -]

In Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree

of

Master of Science

in

Industrial Engineering

June, 1950

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to express his gratitude to the many persons who have contributed much of their time and effort in making this study possible.

Much credit is due Professors H. T. Amrine and W. J. Richardson for their valuable advice, suggestions, and encouragement. It was through them also that access was gained into the plants in which the studies were made.

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ABSTRACT

In the system of stop watch time study advanced by Dr. M. E. Mundel¹ the rating of an operator's performance is based upon a comparison between the pace or rate of activity of the operator and a standard rate of activity. A correction is then applied for what are now termed allowances and secondary adjustments.² One of these secondary adjustments is made for bimanualness or bimanual activity. For the purpose of this discussion a bimanual operation is defined as one requiring the simultaneous symmetrical motion of both hands.

Previous studies³ conducted at the University of Iowa show a difference in cycle time between one and two handed operations of approximately 30%. The adjustment now applied for bimanual activity is 10% based on the above figure tempered by judgement and experience in application. It was the purpose of this study to substantiate the previous research in part and to determine a more nearly correct value for this adjustment.

It was intended in this experiment to minimize the

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1. M. E. Mundel, Systematic Motion and Time Study; (New York, Prentice Hall, 1947) p. 128.
 2. M. E. Mundel, Motion and Time Study Principles and Practice; (New York, Prentice Hall, 1950) Chapter 18 (Manuscript before press.)
 3. R. M. Barnes, M. E. Mundel, and J. M. MacKenzie, "Studies of One and Two-Handed Work," (University of Iowa Studies in Engineering, Bulletin 21, 1940).

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In the system of stop watch time study advanced by Dr. M. E. Mendenhall the rating of an operator's performance is based upon a comparison between the pace or rate of activity of the operator and a standard rate of activity. A correction is then applied for what are now termed allowances and secondary adjustments. One of these secondary adjustments is made for bimodalness or bimodal activity. For the purpose of this discussion a bimodal operation is defined as one requiring the simultaneous symmetrical motion of both hands.

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error in the previous laboratory study believed attributable to inexperience and laboratory conditions. For that reason the subjects in this study were experienced operators doing industrial jobs requiring bimanual activity. A total of eight operators on five different operations were selected. Each operator performed the operation first bimanually, then with the preferred hand alone and finally with the non-preferred hand. A short practice period was included between each phase.

Each study was recorded on 16 mm. motion picture film with time included by means of having a microchronometer placed in the field of view. This procedure made possible a very accurate determination of cycle time. A sufficient number of cycles were photographed to obtain a statistically reliable mean cycle time for each operation.

From the mean of the cycle times there was calculated a percent increase in cycle time required for bimanual activity over that required using the preferred hand. The mean percent increase in cycle time was found to be 17.852%. Since the percent increase in cycle time is symmetrically distributed about the mean, the mean is the best measure of central tendency.⁴ It is concluded then that a value of 18% is more nearly the correct adjustment to be applied for bimanualness.

4. P. G. Hoel, Introduction to Mathematical Statistics; (New York, Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1947) p. 8, 18.

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Each study was recorded on 16 mm. motion picture film with time included by means of having a tachychronometer placed in the field of view. This procedure made possible a very accurate determination of cycle time. A sufficient number of cycles were photographed to obtain a statistically reliable mean cycle time for each operation.

From the mean of the cycle times there was calculated a percent increase in cycle time required for bimodal activity over that required using the preferred hand. The mean percent increase in cycle time was found to be 14.88%. Since the percent increase in cycle time is asymmetrically distributed about the mean, the mean is the best measure of central tendency.⁴ It is concluded then that a value of 15% is more nearly the correct adjustment to be applied for bimodality.

4. R. G. Hoel, Introduction to Mathematical Statistics; (New York, Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1961) p. 12.

AN ANALYSIS OF SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ONE AND TWO-HANDED INDUSTRIAL WORK

INTRODUCTION

"Stop watch time study is used to find the amount of time necessary to accomplish a unit of work using a given method under given conditions of work, by a worker possessing a specified amount of skill on the job and a specified aptitude for the job, when working at a pace that will produce, within a unit of time, a specified physical effect upon him."¹

There are four principal steps in the mechanics of taking a stop watch time study, namely:

1. Recording the method.
2. Recording the time.
3. Rating the operator.
4. Application of allowances and secondary adjustments.

It is a very small portion of the fourth step listed which is the subject of this study.

In the system of stop watch time study² advanced by Dr. M. E. Mundel, rating, which is the third step mentioned in the preceding paragraph, is accomplished by relating

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1. Mondel, Systematic, p. 128.

2. Ibid.

the performance of an operator to a standard by a comparison of pace alone. The fallacy of such a system without secondary adjustments for job difficulty is apparent when one considers the following exaggerated case. Suppose the rate of activity of a worker handling fifty pound weights is compared to that of a man dealing cards as a standard. Due to job difficulty the pace at which the former works cannot possibly approach that rate of activity which is the standard. An adjustment is therefore made to the rating for the degree of job difficulty - in this case the weight handled. In a like manner, but to a lesser degree, an adjustment must be made for bimanual activity.

In studies³ conducted at Iowa University there was found to be an increase in cycle time of approximately 30% when performing a simple operation bimanually over that needed to perform the operation with only one hand. From experience in the application of the adjustment for bimanualness it has been determined that a value of 30% is too great and an adjustment of 10% is now being used.

An examination of the Iowa studies suggests that the error believed to be included in the results might be attributed to a lack of experience on the part of the operators. The operators were students whose performances were recorded after a minimum of training. Equal training or practice periods were allocated to each phase of

3. Barnes, Mundel, MacKenzie, Op. Cit.

the study. The operators performed the operation first with only one hand and then bimanually. Although the operation was a relatively simple one, it is possible that a marked degree of proficiency was attained using only one hand and that the same degree of proficiency was not reached in the bimanual operation.

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this investigation is to determine the adjustment for bimanualness which should be applied in making a stop watch time study when using a pace-rating system.

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PROCEDURE

This experiment was designed primarily to eliminate lack of experience as a factor influencing the results. Operators were selected who had considerable experience or who demonstrated the equivalent in aptitude and proficiency on bimanual jobs in industry. It appears reasonable to conclude that these operators must possess equal skill in using only one hand separately to do the identical job. Any lack of familiarity or awkwardness in performing the job with one hand was minimized by allowing short practice periods for the operators.

In addition it was intended to minimize all variables except those which are uniquely attributable to bimanual activity. Jobs were selected which required a minimum of eye-hand coordination in order to minimize the effect of that variable for which a separate correction is made. The weights of parts handled by the operator were negligible and no part of the cycle was machine paced. It might appear that a wide range of job cycle times is desirable for a study of this kind. However, all but two jobs selected had comparatively short cycle times. A short cycle was characteristic of the jobs from which the selection for this study was made and is typical of a wide variety of bimanual jobs. Eight operators on five different jobs were selected.

Once the operator was selected, the purpose, procedure

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Once the operator was selected, the purpose, procedure

and scope of the study were explained to him. He was instructed to perform each phase of the study using exactly the same method and at the maximum pace which he could attain. He was assured that the motion pictures would not be used by the company in setting standards or in any way which would affect the job either directly or indirectly. The operator was given an opportunity to ask any questions he wished concerning the procedure and objectives of the study. In that way it was attempted to obtain the complete confidence and cooperation of the operator before the study was begun.

The operator first performed the operation bimanually, then with the preferred hand, and finally with the non-preferred hand. A brief practice period was allocated between each phase to enable the operator to become adapted to performing the operation with only one hand. The operator's performance was recorded using a motion picture camera. A sufficient number of cycles were photographed to insure a statistically reliable average cycle time.

The motion pictures were taken on Eastman Kodak Super XX film at 16 frames per second using an Eastman Kodak Cine Special 16 mm. camera with an f 1.9 lens. Photoflood lights were used to supplement the light normally available to the worker in order to insure satisfactory exposures. A microchronometer was placed in the field of view of the camera in order to provide a measure of time on the film. The film is available for reference in the Motion and Time

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Study Laboratory, Purdue University.

After the film was processed, it was analyzed. For this work, a small, inexpensive, hand-crank operated motion picture projector was used to view the film in a darkened room. The projector was fitted with a heat dispensing adaptor in order that a single frame could be viewed for any length of time without danger of burning the film. The analysis consisted of determining and recording the time required for each cycle. Those cycles were not included which incorporated fumbles or irregularly occurring elements not inherent in the operation. The procedure used in analyzing the film was to pick out a well defined therblig⁴ in the operation and record the time value shown on the microchronometer each time that therblig occurred. The difference between the successive time values becomes the cycle time which was computed and recorded.

4. Mundel, Systematic, p. 105.

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4. Kunkel, G. W. 1955.

DATA

The data for this study consists of a tabulation of the cycle times required by each operator to perform his particular operation bimanually, with the preferred hand, and with the non-preferred hand. These tables, Tables 3 through 10, and job descriptions, Figures 3 through 7, appear in the Appendix.

In each case a sufficient number of cycles were photographed to obtain a statistically reliable mean cycle time for each set of data. In order to substantiate this, one has only to apply the formula:⁵

$$N' = \left(\frac{40\sqrt{N\sum t^2 - (\sum t)^2}}{\sum t} \right)^2$$

where,

N' = the number of cycles required to establish the probability that 95 times out of 100 the average cycle time will be within $\pm 5\%$ of the true average representing the observed performance.

N = the number of cycles recorded.

t = the individual cycle times.

For each set of data N' was found to be smaller than N , and thus the reliability of the mean at the 5% level was established. The 5% confidence level is an industrially

5. M. E. Mundel, "How Many Readings in a Time Study," ("Modern Management" August, 1949).

DATA

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6. H. E. Kendall, "How Many Readings in a Time Study," "Modern Management" August, 1945.

accepted standard. For mathematical computations see
Table 11.

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Table II.

RESULTS

The mean cycle time required by each operator for each phase of the operation is recorded in Table 1.

Table 1
MEAN JOB CYCLE TIMES. \bar{t}

Operation	Operator	Mean Cycle Time (winks)		
		Bi-manually	Preferred Hand	Non-preferred Hand
1	1	36.000	30.893	31.710
	2	34.333	28.210	28.270
	3	40.133	33.051	33.088
2	1	34.895	30.463	31.571
	2	45.357	35.000	40.533
3	1	41.621	38.147	40.625
4	1	250.167	222.818	222.000
5	1	177.452	150.850	156.667

A wink is a 1/2000th part of a minute.

From the above results there was computed the percent increase in cycle time required when performing bimanually and when using the non-preferred hand over that required when using the preferred hand. That information is shown in Table 2.

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	2	34.333	28.210	28.270
	3	40.133	32.081	33.056
2	1	34.333	30.483	31.271
	2	43.333	35.000	40.333
3	1	41.621	35.147	40.636
4	1	380.167	322.818	328.000
5	1	177.422	150.680	153.887

A wink is a 1/2000th part of a minute.

From the above results there was computed the percent increase in cycle time required when performing manually and when using the non-preferred hand over that required when using the preferred hand. This information is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

PERCENT INCREASE IN CYCLE TIME
OVER PREFERRED HAND TIMES

Operation	Operator	Bimanually	Non-Preferred Hand
1	1	16.531	2.645
	2	21.705	0.213
	3	21.427	0.112
2	1	14.549	3.637
	2	29.591	15.808
3	1	9.107	6.496
4	1	12.274	-0.368
5	1	17.635	3.856

The mean percent increase in cycle time for bimanual operation over that required using the preferred hand alone is determined from the above to be 17.852%.

Table 3
PERCENT INCREASE IN CYCLE TIME
OVER PREFERRED HAND TIMES

Operation	Operation	Manually	Non-Preferred Hand
1	1	16.881	2.645
	2	21.708	0.812
	2	21.427	0.112
2	1	14.248	2.627
	2	28.261	15.868
3	1	9.107	6.426
4	1	12.274	-0.268
5	1	17.626	2.886

The mean percent increase in cycle time for binocular operation over that reported using the preferred hand alone is determined from the above to be 14.822%.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Since the cycle times in two of the eight jobs studied were comparatively long, it was believed desirable to see what effect, if any, the length of cycle time had upon the percent increase in cycle time. A simple correlation coefficient between the two was calculated using the formula:

$$r = \frac{N\sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{[N\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][N\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$= 0.34$$

This correlation coefficient is not significantly different from zero and, therefore, there is little correlation between the two items. To further substantiate this result a line of least squares was calculated for this data and was found to have a slope of +.029. The scattergram for this data is shown in Figure 1. For mathematical computations see Table 12.

A histogram showing the frequency distribution of the percent increase in cycle times in the class intervals 0-5%, 5-10%, 10-15%, 15-20%, 20-25% and 25-30% is shown in Figure 2. It is clearly evident that the observed values are quite symmetrically distributed about the mean which was found to be 17.852% and that, therefore, the mean value is the best measure of central tendency.⁶

6. Hoel, loc. cit.

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This value of 18% is clearly significantly different from the 30% which was previously found in the Iowa studies.⁷ It is indeed probable that the major contributing factor to that difference is the inexperience of the operators in the previous experiment. That factor has been minimized in the present study. It is concluded that the 18% increase in cycle time is due almost entirely to what might be termed difficulty of coordination in bimanual activity.

7. Barnes, Mundel, and McKenzie, op. cit.

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7. HARRIS, HARRIS, and HARRIS, op. cit.

CONCLUSIONS

Since it has been shown that an average operator requires 18% longer to complete a cycle bimanually than when using only one hand, it follows that he must be operating at a pace 18% slower in the former case. Yet in each case he was performing at a rate of activity which represented his maximum effort. Therefore, the rating assigned to the operators performance should be identical in both instances. Using pace alone as a criterion, however, the operator when performing bimanually would be rated 18% lower than when using only the preferred hand. To make the ratings identical, a correction of 18% must be added to the rating assigned to the bimanual operation. Therefore, it is concluded that a secondary adjustment of 18% must be made to compensate for job difficulty in bimanual operations using a pace-rating system of time study.

CONCLUSIONS

Since it has been shown that an average operator requires 18% longer to complete a cycle manually than when using only one hand, it follows that he must be operating at a pace 18% slower in the former case. Yet in each case he was performing at a rate of activity which represented his maximum effort. Therefore, the rating assigned to the operator's performance should be identical in both instances. Using pace alone as a criterion, however, the operator when performing manually would be rated 18% lower than when using only the preferred hand. To make the ratings identical, a correction of 18% must be added to the rating assigned to the manual operation. Therefore, it is concluded that a secondary adjustment of 18% must be made to compensate for job difficulty in manual operations using a pace-rating system of time study.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

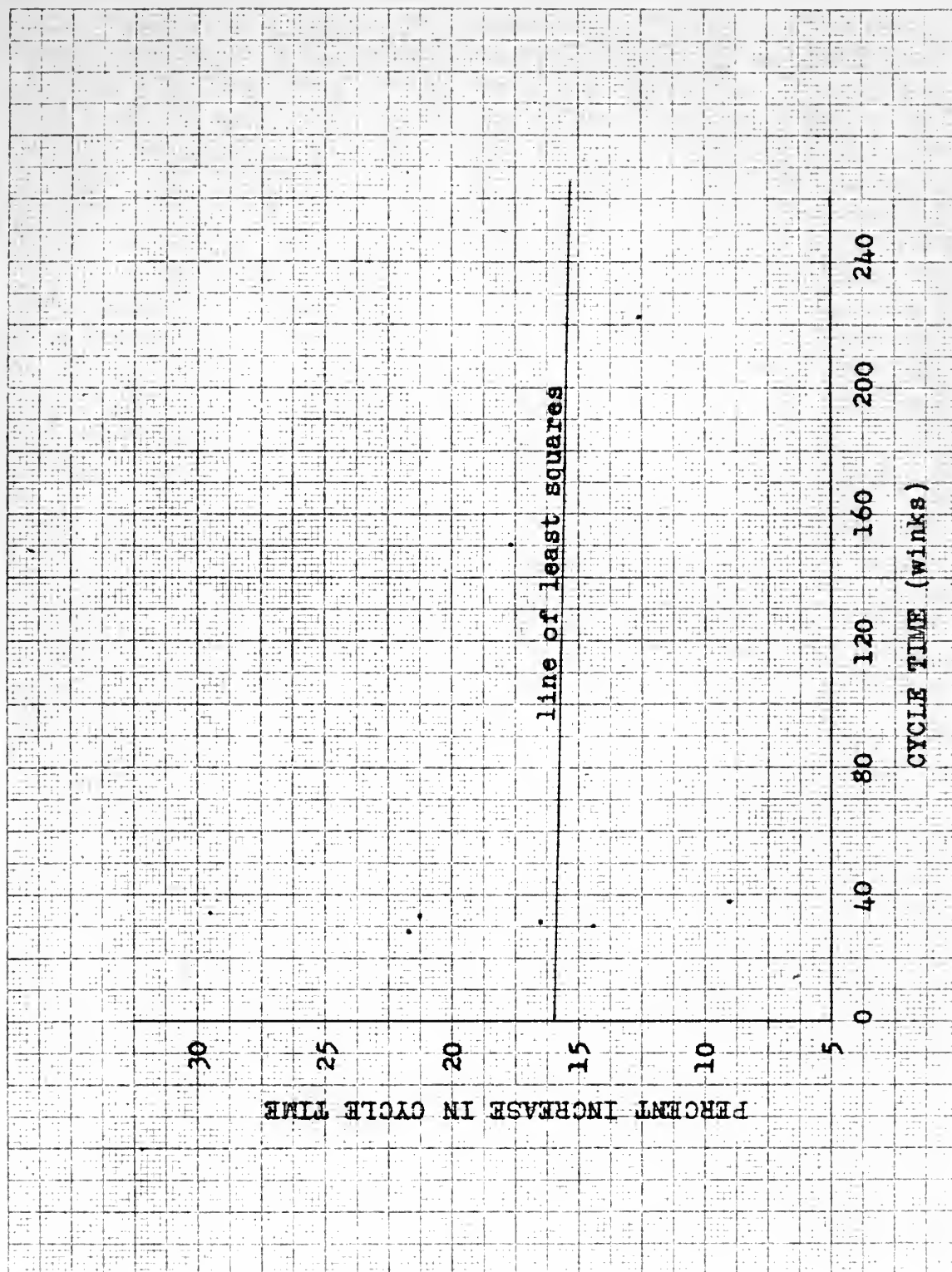


Figure 1. Mean cycle time vs. percent increase in cycle time for bimanual over preferred hand activity.

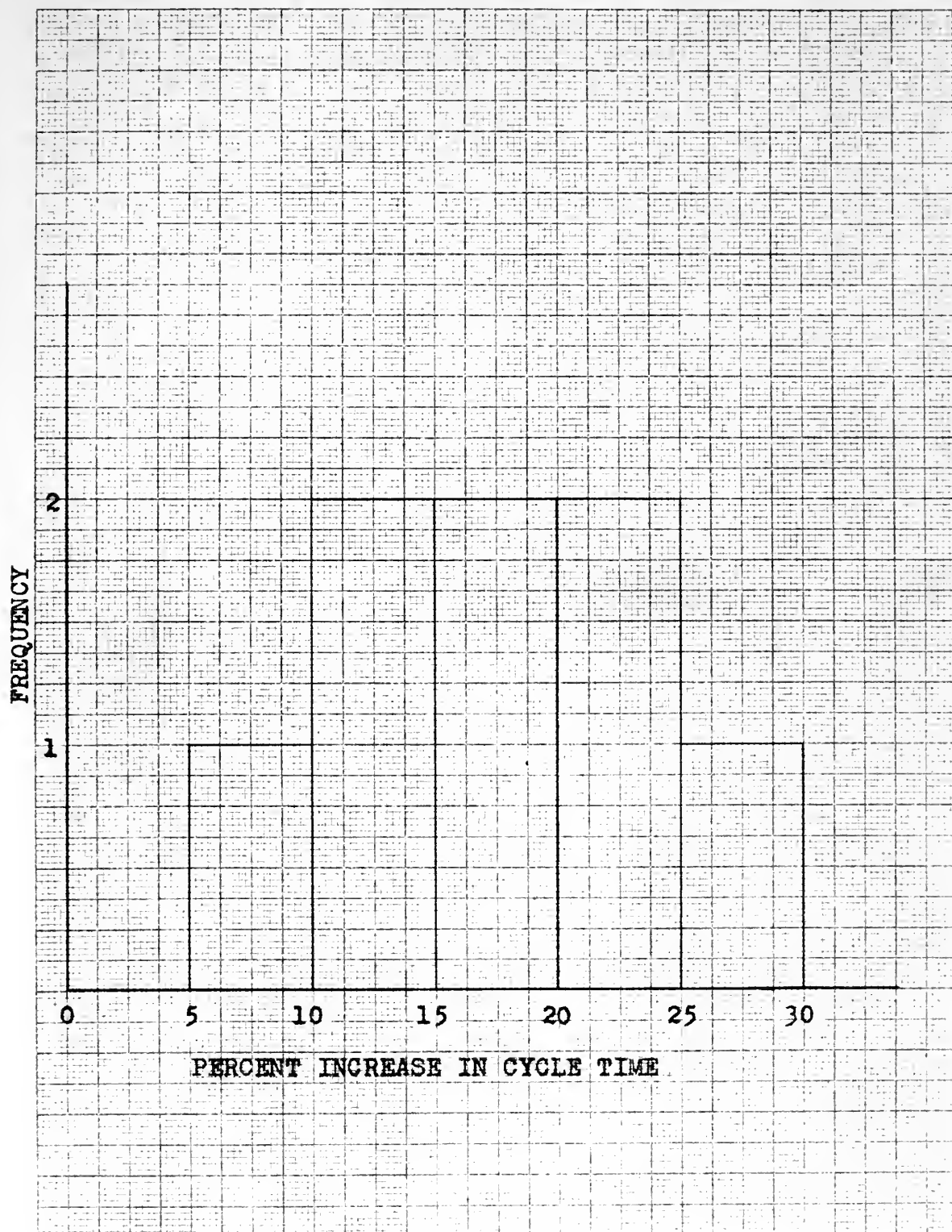


Figure 2. Histogram showing frequency distribution of percent increase in mean cycle time.

Operation: Filling carton with individual boxes of Veto.

Left Hand	Description	Right Hand
Get box of Veto	TE, <u>G</u> , TL	Get box of Veto
Place in carton	P, A, RL	Place in carton

The therblig underlined performed by the right hand is the beginning of the cycle for the purposes of this time analysis.



Figure 3. Workplace for Packaging Veto.

Operation: Filling carton with individual boxes of Veto.

Right Hand	Threading	Left Hand
Get box of Veto	T. O. T.	Get box of Veto
Place in carton	P. A. M.	Place in carton

The threading undertaken performed by the right hand is the beginning of the cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.

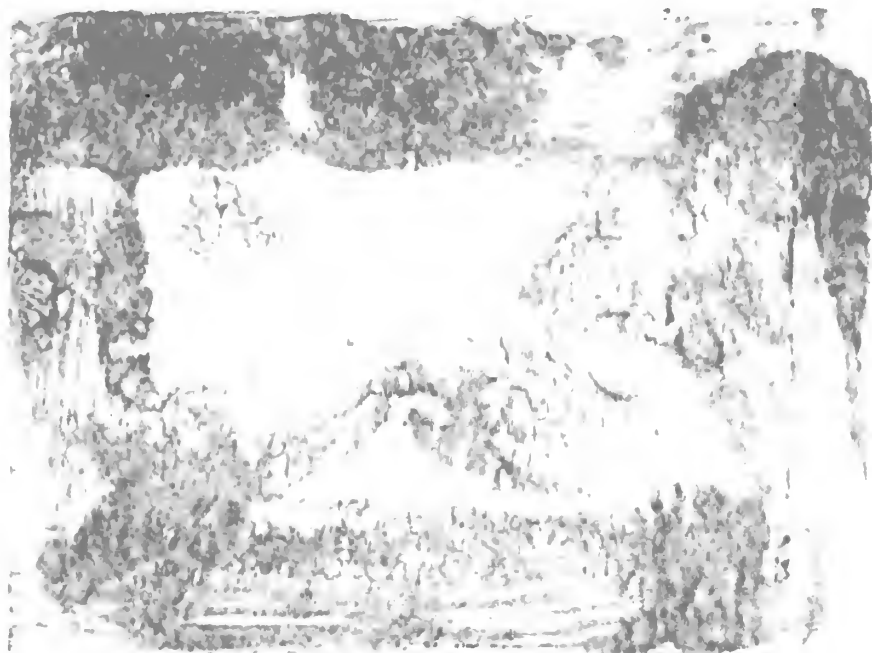


Figure 2. Workplace for packaging Veto.

Table 3
VETO PACKAGING #1

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
595		315		784	
630	35	369*		814	30
675	35	013*		845	31
768*		049	36	876	31
806	38	573*		911	35
919*		566	29	132*	
954	35	616*		165	33
000*		665*		200	35
036	36	697*		247*	
069	33	728	31	273	26
230*		867*		300	27
267	37	897	30	330	30
307	40	955*		373*	
351*		030*		411*	
385	34	068*		543	32
423	38	100	32	575	32
572*		144*		606	31
612*		171	27	640	36
650	38	205	34	675	35
682	32	235	30	703	28
729*		265	30	734	31
840*		302	37	761	27
872	32	393*		793	32
912	40	434*		827	34
950	38	464	30	860	33
978	28	575*		022*	
026*		548	33	050	28
315*		574	26	078	28
350	35	620*		116*	
386	36	650	30	154*	
516*		680	30	185	31
601*		710	30	236*	
642	41	740	30	267	31
855*		771	31	300	33
895	40	848*		332	32
940*		888*		074*	
975	35	920	32	413*	
011	36	960*		549*	
		996	36	583	34
		024	28	615	32
		056	32	650	35
		086	30	685	35
		130*		720	35
		160	30	752	32
		193	33	780	28
		226	33	812	32
		323*		840*	
		351	28	871	31
		378	27	046*	
		415*		078	32
				111	33
				150*	
				188*	
				222	34
<hr/>					
Σt	792	865		1205	
N	22	28		38	
\bar{t}	36.000	30.893		31.710	

T = elapsed time, t = cycle time, N = number of cycles
 \bar{t} = mean cycle time. Note: Symbols apply to Tables 3 - 10.
 *Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

Table 3
 VARIOUS PACKAGING

Annual 19		Preferred Hand		Non-Preferred Hand	
1	2	1	2	1	2
500	500	510	510	504	504
480	480	480*	480*	480	480
470	470	470*	470*	470	470
460*	460*	460	460	460	460
450*	450*	450*	450*	450	450
440*	440*	440*	440*	440	440
430*	430*	430*	430*	430	430
420*	420*	420*	420*	420	420
410*	410*	410*	410*	410	410
400*	400*	400*	400*	400	400
390*	390*	390*	390*	390	390
380*	380*	380*	380*	380	380
370*	370*	370*	370*	370	370
360*	360*	360*	360*	360	360
350*	350*	350*	350*	350	350
340*	340*	340*	340*	340	340
330*	330*	330*	330*	330	330
320*	320*	320*	320*	320	320
310*	310*	310*	310*	310	310
300*	300*	300*	300*	300	300
290*	290*	290*	290*	290	290
280*	280*	280*	280*	280	280
270*	270*	270*	270*	270	270
260*	260*	260*	260*	260	260
250*	250*	250*	250*	250	250
240*	240*	240*	240*	240	240
230*	230*	230*	230*	230	230
220*	220*	220*	220*	220	220
210*	210*	210*	210*	210	210
200*	200*	200*	200*	200	200
190*	190*	190*	190*	190	190
180*	180*	180*	180*	180	180
170*	170*	170*	170*	170	170
160*	160*	160*	160*	160	160
150*	150*	150*	150*	150	150
140*	140*	140*	140*	140	140
130*	130*	130*	130*	130	130
120*	120*	120*	120*	120	120
110*	110*	110*	110*	110	110
100*	100*	100*	100*	100	100
90*	90*	90*	90*	90	90
80*	80*	80*	80*	80	80
70*	70*	70*	70*	70	70
60*	60*	60*	60*	60	60
50*	50*	50*	50*	50	50
40*	40*	40*	40*	40	40
30*	30*	30*	30*	30	30
20*	20*	20*	20*	20	20
10*	10*	10*	10*	10	10
0*	0*	0*	0*	0	0

Table 4
VETO PACKAGING #2

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
210*		380		745	
253*		406	26	770	25
293	40	456*		793	23
327	34	509*		818	25
377*		535	26	847	29
473*		558	23	860*	
510	37	591	33	885	25
549	39	621	30	055*	
587	38	652	31	095*	
622	35	743*		125	30
658	36	770	27	158	33
753*		797	27	183	25
792	39	830	33	208	25
830	38	865	35	245	37
869	39	897	32	269	24
911*		936*		294	25
948	37	964	28	376*	
033*		985	21	405	29
065	32	008	23	434	29
099	34	037	29	463	29
158*		059*		493	30
187	29	092	33	528	35
218	31	192*		560	32
300*		220	28	586	26
334	34	968*		612	26
376*		352*		640	28
410	34	380	28	668	28
442	32	411	31	695	27
469	27	436	25	787*	
550*		460	24	826*	
580	30	490	30	856	30
622*		520	30	885	29
659	37	552	32	966*	
693	34	638*		005*	
728	35	664	26	034	29
825*		690	26	067	33
857	32	740*		110*	
895	38	785*		148*	
934	39	828*		177	29
962	28	867*		296*	
990	28	946*		225	29
083*		974	28	254	29
122	39	998	24	284	30
157	35	085*		324*	
193	36	111	26	452	28
223	30	142	31	480	28
250	27	172	30	507	27
		202	30	532	25
		234	32	557	25
		264	30	587	30
		291	27		
		317	26		
		361*			
		386	25		
		412	26		
<hr/> <u>Σt</u>		<hr/> <u>1072</u>		<hr/> <u>1046</u>	
<u>N</u>		<u>38</u>		<u>37</u>	
<u>t</u>		<u>28.210</u>		<u>28.270</u>	
	1133				
	33				
	34.333				

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

Table 5
VETO PACKAGING #3

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
265*		142*		227*	
308	43	193*		251	24
347	39	246*		282	31
403*		304*		324*	
446	43	337	33	356	32
555*		376	39	566*	
590	35	426*		598	32
631	41	486*		632	34
670	39	531*		666	34
707	37	562	31	699	33
750	43	623*		742*	
837*		670*		770	28
877	40	705	35	799	29
938*		737	32	830	31
985	47	450*		863	33
049*		492	42	894	31
084	35	528	36	043*	
201*		565	37	075	32
237	36	635*		108	33
275	38	759*		142	34
346*		789	30	175	33
384	38	813	24	215	40
422	38	843	30	249	34
547*		876	33	280	31
586	39	962*		314	34
624	38	992	30	345	31
664	40	025	33	376	31
708	44	064	39	428*	
747	39	094	30	573*	
863*		130	36	613	40
900	37	172	42	666*	
938	38	202	30	696	30
977	39	237	35	736	40
015	38	270	33	767	31
054	39	300	30	804	37
166*		330	30	836	32
206	40	443*		878	42
255	49	470	27	921	43
328*		496	26	958	37
367	39	527	31	989	31
415	48	560	33	145*	
507*		596	36	174	29
552	45	628	32	202	28
		659	31	248*	
		687	28		
		715	28		
		757	42		
		782	25		
		899*			
		930	31		
		961	31		
		004	43		
		046	42		
		092*			
		125	33		
<hr/> Σt		<hr/> Σt		<hr/> Σt	
N		N		N	
\bar{t}		\bar{t}		\bar{t}	
1204		1289		1125	
30		39		34	
40.133		33.051		33.088	

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

WETO PAKKALING 42
 Table 2

Weto Pakkaling		Weto Pakkaling		Weto Pakkaling	
1	2	1	2	1	2
2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
2002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002
2003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003
2004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
2005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005
2006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
2007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
2008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008
2009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009
2010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010
2011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
2012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
2013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013
2014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
2015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
2016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016
2017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
2018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018
2019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019
2020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
2021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021
2022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022
2023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023
2024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
2025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
2026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
2027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027
2028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028
2029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029
2030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030
2031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031
2032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032
2033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
2034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034
2035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035
2036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036
2037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037
2038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038
2039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039
2040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040
2041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041
2042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042
2043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043
2044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044
2045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045
2046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046
2047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047
2048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048
2049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049
2050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
2051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051
2052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
2053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053
2054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054
2055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055
2056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056
2057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057
2058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
2059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059
2060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060
2061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061
2062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
2063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063
2064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064
2065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065
2066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066
2067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067
2068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
2069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069
2070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070
2071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071
2072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072
2073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073
2074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
2075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075
2076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076
2077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077
2078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078
2079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079
2080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080
2081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081
2082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082
2083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083
2084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084
2085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085
2086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086
2087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087
2088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088
2089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089
2090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090
2091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091
2092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092
2093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093
2094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094
2095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095
2096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
2097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097
2098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098
2099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099
2100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100

Operation: Filling carton with individual tooth powder cans.

Description

Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get can of tooth powder	TE, <u>G</u> , TL	Get can of tooth powder
Place in carton	P, A, RL	Place in carton

The underlined therblig performed by the right hand is the start of the work cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.



Figure 4. Workplace for tooth powder packaging.

Operation: Filling carton with individual tooth powder cans.

Description	Right Hand	Left Hand
Therblig	Get can of tooth powder	Get can of tooth powder
T ₁ , O, T ₂	powder	
P, A, RL	Place in carton	Place in carton

The underlined therblig performed by the right hand is the start of the work cycle for the purpose of this time study.

etc.

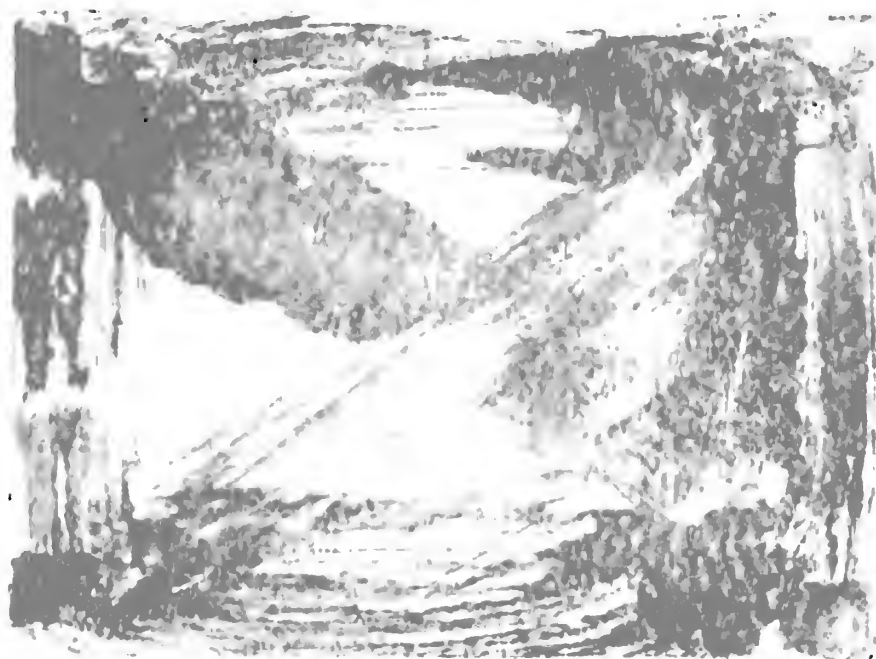


Figure 4. Example for tooth powder packaging.

Table 6

TOOTH POWDER PACKAGING #1

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
602*		540*		368*	
681*		567	27	405*	
730*		619*		439	34
762	32	649	30	560*	
888*		677	28	590	30
927	39	707	30	616	26
976*		735	28	647	31
015	39	764	29	687*	
092*		795	31	718	31
123	31	822	27	761*	
255*		945*		802*	
287	32	976	31	832	30
324	37	004	28	862	30
360	36	035	31	891	29
406*		064	29	929*	
570*		095	31	036*	
601	31	124	29	076*	
635	34	155	31	110	34
670	35	192*		140	30
705	35	222	30	184*	
738	33	255	33	248*	
879*		445*		280	32
918	39	535*		330*	
952	34	570	35	372*	
023*		670*		407	35
123*		702	32	444	37
265*		734	32	475	31
295	30	762	28	611*	
330	35	793	31	645	34
377*		825	32	684*	
415	38	926*		725*	
455	40	957	31	764*	
608*		985	28	795	31
645*		017	32	827	32
686*		055*		857	30
728*		085	30	887	30
761	33	117	32	918	31
805*		147	30	953	35
926*		183	36	984	31
982*		216	33	155*	
		246	30	183	28
		288*		213	30
		425*		247	34
		454	29	287*	
		492*		318	31
		522	30	351	33
		554	32	385	34
		585	31		
		626*			
		685*			
		720	35		
		751	31		
		781	30		
		930*			
		956	26		
		986	30		
<hr/> Σt		<hr/> 1249		<hr/> 884	
N		41		28	
t		30.504		31.571	

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

Table 7

TOOTH POWDER PACKAGING #2

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
620*		425*		355*	
661	41	459	34	392	37
715*		492	33	440*	
785*		525	33	496*	
829	44	558	33	580*	
917*		593	35	625	45
052*		640*		668	43
095	43	675	35	710	42
181*		734*		765*	
245*		767	33	805	40
292	47	803	36	901*	
345*		914*		944	43
480*		947	33	985	41
525	45	980	33	024	39
572	47	018	38	065	41
635*		054	36	123*	
688*		107*		165	42
737	49	151*		206	41
862*		185	34	248	42
901	39	255*		287	39
949	48	295	40	326	39
129*		332	37	365	39
267*		370	38	482*	
310	43	485*		567*	
370*		554*		637*	
418	48	591	37	680	43
474*		627	36	727	47
522	48	666	39	767	40
647*		711*		805	38
690	43	763*		845	40
740	50	855*		885	40
		885	30	930	45
		985*		970	40
		094*		105	35
		132	38	147	42
		170	38	182	35
		197	27	230*	
		232	35	283*	
		270	38	326	43
		299	29	365	39
		345*		438*	
		382	37	490*	
		419	37	532	42
		452	33	574	42
		485	33	640	36
		584*			
		620	36		
		650	30		
		689	39		
		723*			
		760	37		
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Σt	635	1190		1259	
$\frac{\Sigma t}{N}$	14	34		31	
\bar{t}	45.357	35.000		40.533	

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

V side

8% WILKINS, 1971, 1972

Dad. hereditary non		Dad. hereditary		Wilkinson	
1	2	1	2	1	2
	*733		822		*080
75	827	48	834	14	180
	*044	55	802		*314
	*374	58	833		*287
	*053	55	783	44	822
34	810	57	803		*010
32	800		*080		*880
52	810	43	800	32	800
	*207		*187		*101
61	808	56	787		*241
	*100	55	800	70	800
52	802		*250		*241
10	881	57	740		*080
85	800	55	088	34	800
10	800	58	810	70	800
	*711	55	800		*420
20	861		*701		*880
10	800		*101	50	737
55	842	44	811		*880
55	782		*002	35	801
05	825	01	882	44	840
55	825	75	825		*181
	*181	55	810		*080
	*000		840	34	010
	*000		*000		*070
54	800	75	800	44	810
74	827	55	787		*470
50	707	55	800	30	820
45	800		*117		*740
00	800		*007	54	800
00	800		*180	50	040
10	800	50	800		
50	800		*100		
55	801		*001		
70	781	55	801		
57	801	55	787		
	*082	75	787		
	*181	34	822		
54	801	55	801		
55	801	44	801		
	*000		*000		
	*100	70	801		
	800	75	800		
70	810	55	810		
70	800	55	800		
			*000		
		0	800		
			800		
			800		
			*000		
			800		

Operation: Filling carton with bottles of Halo.

Description		
Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get bottle of Halo	TE, <u>G</u> , TL	Get bottle of Halo
Place in carton	P, A, RL	Place in carton

The therblig underlined performed by the right hand represents the start of a cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.



Figure 5. Workplace for Packaging Halo.

Operation: Killing carter with bottles of Hailo.

Description

Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get bottle of Hailo	TR, O, TR	Get bottle of Hailo
Place in carter	P, A, HL	Place in carter

The therblig underlined performed by the right hand represents the start of a cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.

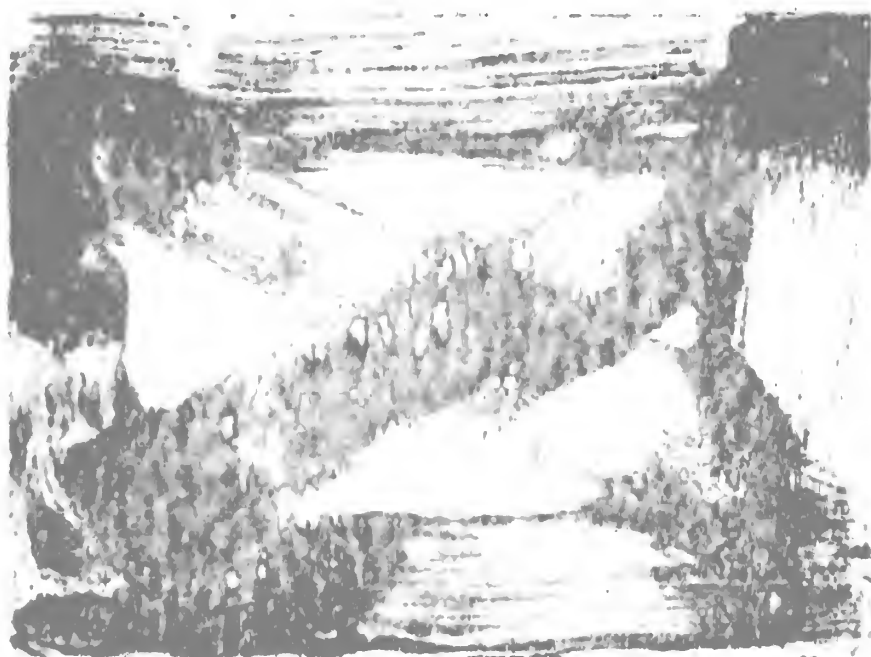


Figure 5. Workplace for breaking Hailo.

Table 8

HALO PACKAGING

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
499*		872*		890*	
544	45	911	39	931	41
673*		960*		973	42
712	39	040*		040*	
756	44	085	45	090*	
795	39	124	39	132	42
835	40	257*		170	38
878	43	300	43	220*	
136*		337	37	282*	
185	49	372	35	333*	
218	33	423*		388*	
258	40	459	36	523*	
302	44	498	39	563	40
422*		540	42	610	47
460	38	578	38	652	42
502	42	624	46	717*	
542	40	664	40	757	40
582	40	699	35	808*	
628	46	828*		847	39
754*		878*		905*	
796	42	916	38	960*	
842	46	955	39	010*	
880	38	008*		065*	
920	40	046	38	227*	
979*		085	39	265	38
107*		122	37	307	42
148	41	235*		347	40
189	41	274	39	459*	
226	37	312	38	495	36
264	38	438*		540	45
310	46	474	36	575	35
417*		513	39	618	43
454	37	549	36		
528*		599*			
564	36	636	37		
603	39	673	37		
656*		711	38		
796*		748	37		
836	40	790	42		
877	41	827	37		
917	40	863	37		
960	43	003	40		
007	47	037	34		
131*		068	31		
172	41	102	34		
216	44				
263	47				
310	47				
357	47				

Σt	1540	1297	650
$\frac{\Sigma}{N}$	37	34	16
$\frac{t}{t}$	41.621	38.147	40.625

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

Operation: Assembling faucet sub-assembly.

Description

Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get saw	TE, G, P	Get saw
Assemble with fixture	A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get washer	TE, G, TL	Get washer
Assemble with screw	P, A, RL	Assemble with screw
Get swivel	TE, G, P	Get swivel
Assemble with screw	A, RL	Assemble with screw
Disassemble from fixture	TE, G, TL	Disassemble from fixture
Assemble with tighten- ing board	P, <u>A</u> , RL	Assemble with tighten- ing board

The underlined Therblig represents the performed act by the right hand beginning a cycle for the purposes of this time analysis.



Figure 6. Workplace for assembling faucet sub-assemblies.

Operation: Assembling latest sub-assembly.

Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get saw	TH, G, P	Get saw
Assemble with fixture	A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get washer	TR, G, TR	Get washer
Assemble with screw	P, A, RL	Assemble with screw
Get swivel	TR, G, P	Get swivel
Assemble with screw	A, RL	Assemble with screw
Disassemble from fixture	TR, G, TR	Disassemble from fixture
Assemble with tighten-		Assemble with tighten-
ing board	P, A, RL	ing board

The underlined Therblig represents the performed act by the right hand beginning a cycle for the purposes of this time analysis.

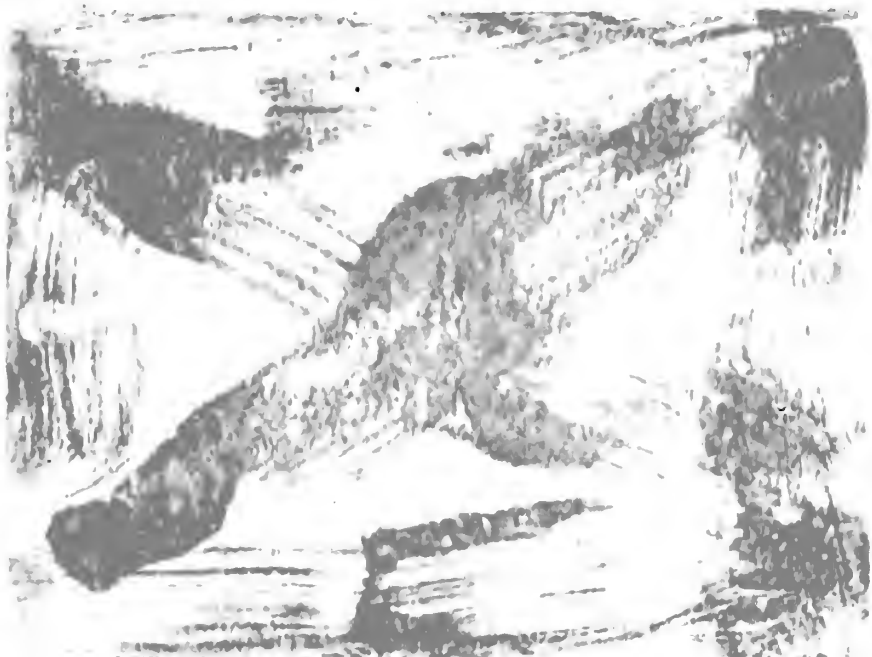


Figure 8. Workplace for assembling latest sub-assembly.

Table 9

FAUCET SUB-ASSEMBLY

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
238*		118*		988*	
501	263	372	254	212	224
725	224	590	218	436	224
980	255	808	218	662	226
259	271	043	235	876	214
495	236	308*		160*	
759	264	511	203		
024	265	725	214		
426*		922	197		
696	270	317*			
985*		530	213		
410*		796*			
700*		035	239		
926	226	284	249		
140	214	456*			
391	251	741*			
689*		770*			
065*		981	211		
328	263				
626*					

Σt	3002	2451	888
N	12	11	4
\bar{t}	250.167	222.154	222.000

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

[illegible]

cycle time not included because of irregularity
of release pattern.

Operation: Assembling watt-hour meter sub-assembly.

Description

Left Hand	Therblig	Right Hand
Get sleeve	TE, G, TL	Get sleeve
Assemble with fixture	P, A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get washer	TE, G, TL	Get washer
Assemble with fixture	P, A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get screw	TE, G, TL	Get screw
Assemble with sleeve and washer	P, A, RL <u>DA</u> , RL	Assemble with sleeve and washer Trip fixture release

The therblig underlined performed by the right hand represents the beginning of a cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.



Figure 7. Workplace for assembling watt-hour meter sub-assembly.

Operation: Assembling wet-foot meter sub-assembly.

Description

Left Hand	Thumbnail	Right Hand
Get sleeve	TR, O, TL	Get sleeve
Assemble with fixture	P, A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get washer	TR, O, TL	Get washer
Assemble with fixture	P, A, RL	Assemble with fixture
Get screw	TR, O, TL	Get screw
Assemble with sleeve		Assemble with sleeve
and washer	P, A, RL	and washer
Trip fixture release	DA, RL	Trip fixture release

The thumbnail underlined performed by the right hand represents the beginning of a cycle for the purpose of this time analysis.

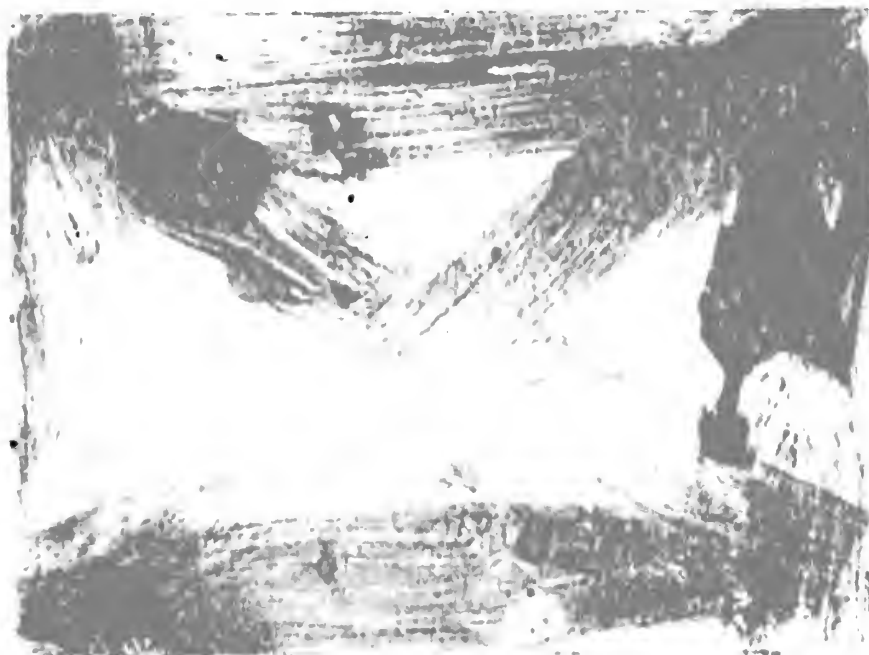


Figure 7. Workpiece for assembling wet-foot meter sub-assembly.

Table 10

ASSEMBLING SLEEVE AND WASHER TO BOLT

<u>Bimanually</u>		<u>Preferred Hand</u>		<u>Non-Preferred Hand</u>	
<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>t</u>
750*		037*		707*	
918	168	235	198	874	167
135	217	427	192	054	180
352*		553	126	179	125
598*		740	187	316	137
788	190	867	127	483	167
009	221	135	168	645	162
152	143	255*		810	165
556*		430	175	958	148
775	219	586	156	093	135
915	140	740	154	231	138
084	169	874	136	380	149
239	155	059	185	526	146
385	146	237	178	654	128
580	195	704*		785	131
791	211	874	170	930	145
960	169	015	141	111	181
103	143	152	137	647*	
338*		304	152	867*	
496	158	456	152	996	129
656	160	617	161	177	181
841	185	742	125	326	149
011	170	876	134	460	154
211	200	012	136		
770*					
946	176				
089	143				
234	145				
431	197				
601	171				
805	204				
009	204				
237*					
404	167				
594	190				
775	181				
962	187				
139	177				
<hr/>					
Σt	5501	3290		3017	
$\frac{N}{t}$	31	21		20	
\bar{t}	177.452	156.667		150.850	

*Cycle time not included because of fumble or irregularly occurring element.

Table 11
CALCULATION OF N^1

Operation	Operator		Σt	Σt^2	$N \Sigma t^2$		
1	1	Preferred Hand	865	26921	753788		
		Non-preferred	1205	38459	1461442		
		Bimanually	792	28716	631752		
	2	Preferred Hand	1082	30644	1164472		
		Non-preferred	1046	29916	1106892		
		Bimanually	1133	39391	1299903		
	3	Preferred Hand	1289	43515	1697085		
		Non-preferred	1125	37791	1284894		
		Bimanually	1204	48692	1460760		
2	1	Preferred Hand	1249	38235	1567635		
		Non-preferred	884	28064	785792		
		Bimanually	663	23307	442833		
	2	Preferred Hand	1190	41960	1426640		
		Non-preferred	1216	49486	1484580		
		Bimanually	635	28941	405174		
3	1	Preferred Hand	1297	49779	1692486		
		Non-preferred	650	26550	424800		
		Bimanually	1540	64586	2389682		
4	1	Preferred Hand	2888	549615	60457650		
		Non-preferred	888				
		Bimanually	3002	755370	9064440		
5	1	Preferred Hand	3017	461381	9227620		
		Non-preferred	3290	526104	11048184		
		Bimanually	5501	994191	30819921		
			$(\Sigma t)^2$	$N \Sigma t^2 - (\Sigma t)^2$	N	N^1	
1	1	Preferred Hand	748225	5563	28	11.9	
		Non-preferred	1452025	9417	38	10.4	
		Bimanually	627264	4486	22	11.4	
	2	Preferred Hand	1149184	15286	38	20.9	
		Non-preferred	1094116	12776	37	18.7	
		Bimanually	1283689	16214	33	20.25	
	3	Preferred Hand	1661521	35564	39	34.3	
		Non-preferred	1265625	19269	34	24.3	
		Bimanually	1449616	11144	30	12.3	
2	1	Preferred Hand	1560001	7634	41	7.9	
		Non-preferred	781456	4336	28	10.0	
		Bimanually	439569	3264	19	11.9	
	2	Preferred hand	1416100	10540	34	11.9	
		Non-preferred	1478656	5924	30	6.4	
		Bimanually	403225	1949	14	7.4	
3	1	Preferred Hand	1682209	10277	34	10.1	
		Non-preferred	422500	2300	16	8.7	
		Bimanually	2371600	18082	37	12.2	

Table 11
GROSS REVENUE

Operation	Open	Close	High	Low
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
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72	72	72	72	72
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76	76	76	76	76
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80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100

Table 11 (Continued)

Operation	Operator		$(\sum t)^2$	$\frac{N \sum t^2}{(\sum t)^2}$	N	N^1
4	1	Preferred Hand	6007401	58364	11	10.1
		Non-preferred			4	
		Bimanually	9012004	52436	12	9.3
5	1	Preferred Hand	9102289	125331	20	22
		Non-preferred	1082410	224084	21	33
		Bimanually	30261001	558920	31	29.4

Table II (Continued)

Operation	Operation	(X ²)	(X ²)	N	Y
4	1	Preferred Hand 6007401	28284	17	10.1
		Non-preferred		4	
		Manually 9018004	28456	18	9.8
5	1	Preferred Hand 9108889	18831	20	38
		Non-preferred 1088410	284084	21	38
		Manually 30861001	28880	21	38.4

Table 12

COMPUTATION OF CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
BETWEEN MEAN CYCLE TIMES FOR PREFERRED HAND OPERATION
AND PERCENT INCREASE IN CYCLE TIME FOR BIMANUAL OPERATION

Operation	Operator	Cycle Time	Percent Increase
		x	y
1	1	30.893	16.531
	2	28.210	21.705
	3	33.051	21.427
2	1	30.463	14.549
	2	35.000	29.591
3	1	38.147	9.107
4	1	222.818	12.610
5	1	150.850	17.635

Σx 569.432
 Σx^2 78829.607
 $\Sigma x \Sigma y$ 81325.709

Σy 143.155
 Σy^2 2843.741
 Σxy 9127.445

Line of Least Squares.

$$a = \text{slope} = \frac{N \Sigma xy - \Sigma x \Sigma y}{N \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2} = -.027$$

$$b = y \text{ intercept} = \frac{\Sigma x^2 \Sigma y - \Sigma x \Sigma xy}{N \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2} = 15.972$$

Table 18

COMPUTATION OF CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
BETWEEN MEAN CYCLE TIMES FOR REPEATED HAND OPERATION
AND PERCENT INCREASE IN CYCLE TIME FOR MANUAL OPERATION

Operation	Operator	Cycle Time	Percent Increase
1	1	30.888	16.281
2	2	38.210	21.705
3	3	32.031	21.427
4	1	30.462	14.848
5	2	28.000	23.231
6	1	38.147	2.107
7	1	32.818	13.810
8	1	130.820	17.622
$\sum x^2 = 284.432$ $\sum y^2 = 143.136$ $\sum xy = 708.807$ $\sum x = 218.219$ $\sum y = 84.445$			

Line of Least Squares.

$$b = \text{slope} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}} = -0.087$$

$$a = \text{intercept} = \frac{\sum y - b \sum x}{n} = 18.248$$

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